Poetry.

BY AN EXCLUSIVE READER.

The following lines, by the author of the "Corn Law Rhymes," are from the *New Monthly Magazine* of this month:—

Eugene Aram.

Knaresbro'! thou wilt be famous through all time,
Because poor Aram's history imparts
A dreadful, unsolved riddle to all hearts—
A half-told secret, in its gloom sublime,
Though trite and common are death, want and crime;
But Bulwer o'er thy caverns, rocks, and trees,
Throws the deep charm of thoughtful melodies,
Heart-cherish'd, like a dim cathedral's chime.
That charm will live when rock-built towers decay—
That charm, when rocks themselves are turned to dust,
Will, to the slanderers of the great and just,
And the grim ghost of buried Envy, say—
"Though time hath plough'd your graves, and ground to dust,
I am not of the things which pass away."

Poet v. Parson.

A hireling's wages to the priest are paid;
While lives and die to want and sigh the bard!
But preaching ought to be its own reward,
And not a sordid, if an honest, trade.
Paul, labouring proudly with his hands, array'd
Regenerated hearts in peace and love;
And when, with power, they preach'd the mystic dove,
Peter, Barclay, Clarkson, ask'd not Mammon's aid.
As, for its own sake, poesy is sweet
To poets—so, on tasks of mercy bound,
Religion travels with unshackl'd feet,
Making the flinty desert holy ground:
And never will her triumph be complete
While one paid pilgrim upon earth is found.

Scarcity of Pine Timber in North America.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

ALLEGANY CITY, *Oct.* 2, 1836.

COL. WEBB.—In giving you an account of what I have seen of this State, I have said nothing on the subject of pine timber. In my wanderings along the shores of this grand and beautiful river, and on the banks of its numerous tributary streams, I have seen a few of the most splendid groves of pine trees, which, owing to the great scarcity of white pine timber throughout our country, and to the fact that new avenues are to be opened to the Eastern markets, are almost invaluable to their owners. Althe' the quantity has already been discovered to be much less than this section of the country was supposed to contain, yet it is by no means inconsiderable, in making up an amount of the resources of this portion of our State. Before giving you an account of its value here, allow me to make a few remarks as to its scarcity and value elsewhere; for this is a subject in which every individual—who has a house to build or repair, or a regard for the future—is either directly or indirectly concerned.

Under the mistaken notion that our whole country was covered with inexhaustible forests of pine, the owners and inhabitants of the pine districts have allowed them to be plundered and wasted in every imaginable form, without apparently the least regard for the future wants of our rapidly increasing population. In such low estimation has it been held, that these engaged in supplying our markets with lumber, have never dreamed, until recently, of charging any thing for the raw material, being content to receive compensation for their labour in the manufacture and transportation of it to market; and many an acre of pine timber, which would now be worth, were it to market, from one to three hundred dollars, has been rolled into heaps with beech, maple and hemlock, reduced to ashes, and sold for six cents a bushel.

In estimating the quantity of pine timber fit for building, and the uses to which it is generally applied, little or no deduction has been made for the extensive forests of yellow and black knot pine, &c. which make excellent fuel for steamboats, but is good for nothing else. Nor is there any deduction made for the red, or Norway, or hard pine, which grows abundantly in the South, in some parts of Pennsylvania, and in other districts; but which is altogether a different article from the white or pumpkin-pine, of which I am speaking—nor is the fact taken into consideration that the white pine grows in clusters, not in dense and extensive forests, like many other kinds of timber. Such a thing as one continued or unbroken forest of white pine, embracing five thousand acres, does not exist on earth. Wherever we find a cluster of this kind of timber, we are sure to find it surrounded by a large district on which not a white pine is to be found. In considering the probability of the supply being equal to the demand for any great length of time, we have heretofore made no allowance for the fact, that we have no forests of young pines, growing up to supply us when the present are cut down. The underbrush in all the pine forests does not consist of thrifty young pines, but is altogether a different kind of timber. When the pine timber in any country is once gone, it is gone forever. I have therefore come to the conclusion, from my examinations here and in other parts of the country, that unless nothing occurs to check the destruction, that there is not white pine timber enough north of the Carolinas to supply the demand fifteen years longer. The people must then resort to hemlock, bass-wood, and other miserable substitutes, or what is more to be regretted, they must do without timber, and substitute mud and stone for building habitations, as in the old countries. Let me go a little more into detail. In all the New-England states there is no pine timber worth mentioning, except what is to be found in some parts of the state of Maine,—and the examinations made by the Bangor speculators have shown that the quantity of pine there is not an eighth of what it has been supposed that state contained. This, however, will soon be gone. In Bangor and its vicinity there are upwards of two hundred saw-mills, manufacturing daily a million and a half feet of lumber. Other parts of the State are not much, if any, behind Bangor. And yet with all this machinery, the markets in New England would be without a supply were it not for lumber sent from our State. How long can the county forests of pine in Maine continue to supply the increasing demand made upon them?—Now look into our own State. In the district of country bordering upon lakes George and Champlain, and the river St. Lawrence, there are a few fine forests, but these have been so much overrun by the plunderers of pine timber, that the quantity has been greatly diminished.—Vermont and Massachusetts both take large quantities annually from them, but these are small demands compared with the market down the Hudson river and the markets on the St. Lawrence. Last year no less than thirteen hundred ship-loads of timber were sent from Quebec to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it is estimated that the number this year will be not less than fourteen hundred. The famous Norway pine, from which England formerly drew her supplies, has become so scarce that she is now obliged to resort to Barcelona in this side the Atlantic.

In the course of a few short years the pine timber in that section of the state will have entirely disappeared. On the banks of Salmon and Black rivers, which empty into Lake Ontario, are to be found the remains of fine forests which once almost covered that region; but in consequence of the extraordinary facilities existing for the transportation of lumber to the eastern markets, almost every owner of a pine-tree is hurrying it off, as though some fatal calamity awaited the delay of a single day. Soon that populous section of our state, now settling with as much rapidity as any other, will be obliged to resort to distant markets to procure lumber to build up the villages and cities which are there springing into existence. Proceeding in a westerly direction we find another small and valuable tract of pine timber, situated near the line dividing the counties of Madison and Onondago, belonging to a gentleman at Utica; judging from the price which lumber brings in that neighbourhood, and the actual wants of the people, I should think the proprietor would yield to the wishes of the builders and allow it to be manufactured for immediate use. On the tributary streams of the Susquehannah are also to be found forests of pine: but the extensive supplies drawn from that quarter by the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the neighbouring markets, to say nothing of the southern part of our state, for a great many years have reduced the quntity to very narrow limits. Every foot of timber which can be manufactured, with all the machinery, now is wanted to supply those southern markets; and yet New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, &c. are taking away millions every year. With these exceptions we have no pine timber to supply the extraordinary and increasing demand of this great state, except what is to be found in the immediate neighbourhood where I am. Unless the energies of the people of this state shall be crippled by some unforseen cause, every tree within our borders will be wanted in a few years to build our cities and villages, and the stately mansions which the farmers are every where erecting, and yet every state is dependant on us for timber. As I remarked in the beginning, the quality here is not large, but owing to its situation you will see is of great value. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the north part of Kentucky and Virginia, and the south western part of Pennsylvania, are entirely destitute of pine timber, and dependant upon the small quantity near the head of this river. It is carried more than eighteen hundred miles from this place to supply partially the wants of some of those states. Soon, however, avenues will be opened to the Eastern markets, so that we may speedily bid good bye to these lofty pines. What a pity it is they cannot be spared.

Good pine lands here will produce from ten to twenty trees to the acre, which will make on an average about twelve hundred feet, board measure.

To show you the value of each thousand feet standing in the forests, I will give you a statement of facts which I have collected from sources on which the fullest reliance can be placed:—

The expense of cutting, hauling to the mills, and sawing, does not exceed three dollars. The cost of transportation to Albany on the Genesee Valley Canal, including tolls, will be not far from six dollars. The price at which the three kinds of lumber,—that is, first, second, and third qualities,—are now selling in Albany is from thirty-three to thirty-four dollars. I take the price in Albany market in making the estimate, because it is probable that the price there will continue to be as low as any other, owing to the various sources from which supplies can be obtained. I will, however, allow a larger sum for the expense of both the manufacture and transportation, and state the account in the following manner:—

Present price in Albany per thousand...	$33 00
Expense of manufacture, (say).....	4 00
Do. of transportation.....	9—13 00
Value of each thousand standing.....	$20 00

After making this large allowance for the cost of the manufacture and the transportation of the lumber to market, it will be seen that the net value of each acre that will produce three thousand of the three kinds is no less than three hundred dollars. Take away two thirds of this and it will still show that the pine lumber here is of immense value. And the great improvements recently made in establishments for the manufacture of lumber, such as lath, shingle, clapboard, planing and matching machines, enable those engaged in the business to save what dust which heretofore has been lost or thrown away.

The manufacture of this lumber will be going on here simultaneously with the construction of the canal and rail-road, and the improvement of the Allegany river. The expenditure of these vast sums of money will fill these valleys, and crowd these hills, with all the luxuries that wealth can purchase or its possessors can desire. To-morrow I shall go to Randolph, a flourishing village on the Conewango river, half way between this point and Dunkirk, on the lake. I am told I have not yet seen the best part of this section of the state.

Yours &c.,

The Great Painters of the British School.

From Mr. Cunningham's characters of the great painters of the British school, we extract the following:—

HOGARTH.—"The first painter of the island is still the most vigorous, most characteristic, and original—we mean Hogarth. Some of his brethren, indeed, deny him the title of painter; though they allow he is a great something, they hesitate to say what. But this is mere pedantry. He is held to be a true painter by all who know what art is; for it is by form, by colour, and by force of expression that he accomplishes all.—In fact, he has carried art farther than any other man has done. He is not only a painter, but he is more; he is a great dramatist, second only to Shakspeare."

REYNOLDS.—"Reynolds is considered by the academicians as the founder of the British School of Painting. To him they attribute the introduction of all that is vivid in colour or thrifty in character. He did much, and was one of the first who, by his gentlemanly manners and probity, conferred dignity upon the profession of painter in our isle. The freedom and ease, and breadth of colouring of his portraits, are only equalled [equalled, only?] by the individuality of character which he gave to all who touched. They contain whatever was manly in man, or gentle and lovely in woman. The happy looks and joyous eyes of his children are not more natural than the emoluments which he has assigned to them; they fondle birds, gather flowers, and chase butterflies, with a grace which is in vain to seek in the earlier artists of the land.—His historical pictures are less happy; his imagination was of an humble order; he could not image out a virtue from reflection alone, nor impress the poetic costume of thought on his groups from the poets. Had angels condescended to sit, Reynolds would have found hues to limn them with. Those who desire to see how genius looked, or beauty demeaned herself, for half a century, in Britain, must consult the portraits of this great painter."

WILSON AND GAINSBOROUGH.—Of Wilson and Gainsborough, Mr. Cunningham says that the former "created our poetic landscape," the latter, "that of English nature and humble life." West, Fuseli, Barry, and Northcote, are not favourites with him."

STOTHARD.—"His works are all natural elegance and unrestrained beauty. The daughters of England may be said to have inspired him with a true sense of beauty and modesty; for on whose canvass shall we find such unaffected loveliness, and such variety of female attraction? He is, indeed, very unequal, and a great mannerist; but he is original, and can never cease to be regarded as one of the greatest of British painters."

MICHAEL ANGELO.—After speaking of the sculptors, Nicolas Pisano, his son John, Donatello, and Ghiberti, Mr. Cunningham thus shadows out the character of Michael Angelo:—"The art reached its height in the hands of him who proudly wrote himself 'Michael Angelo, poet, painter, sculptor, and architect.' In all his works there is a loftiness of conception which shows that sublimity and grandure were his natural elements; his delight was to be searing; he invaded the sanctity of heaven for subjects, and he penetrated to the depths of hell: the chief actors in his wondrous scenes are gods and demons, and souls of men condemned or saved: with man in his common and household mood he refused to grapple: he touched, indeed, on female beauty, but it was loveliness connected with the sublimities of religion which he contemplated; he scorned little things; and it may be said of him as it was of Milton, that he could hew a Colossus out of a rock, but could not carve a head out of a cherry-stone. Yet it must be acknowledged that Michael Angelo sacrificed oftner than was required, true simplicity to picturesque grandeur: his best groups and his finest figures want the compact elegance and severe truth of Grecian sculpture: it is true that he has left specimens in his Lorenzo di Medicis, and Virgin and Child, which may be compared with aught the ancient world produced; but his common fault is excess of imagination, of conception flying too high a flight, and of action forced into extravagance. His desire of uniting in one vast harmony the three arts in which he excelled, probably injured his fame as a sculptor: to create groups and figures which, instead of being lost in the breadth and magnificence of his architecture, should stand out not second but first, was the task which he assigned to himself; and this forced him upon the gigantic and the picturesque more than it is likely he wished."

Summary.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—On the 18th October, an inquest was held at Lenton (England) on the body of Mrs. Maria Castles. In the course of the investigation circumstances were disclosed impugning the medical skill of Mr. Mortimer, the accoucheur, who attended the deceased, and a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against him. Mr. Mortimer was committed to the county gaol on the Coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next assizes, of the above charge.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—On the afternoon of the 17th October last, a dreadful explosion of gunpowder occurred at Richmond (Yorkshire), in the shop of Mr. Beeford, gunsmiker. His apprentice was in the shop, and a boy with whom he was acquainted went in, and asked to let him have a flask of gunpowder, with a pistol, which he unguardedly consented to do. After playing some time, priming and discharging it, it unfortunately ignited some gunpowder which was laid on the counter.—That explosion came in contact with a barrel containing about 48lb of powder, which caused a second and most terrific concussion, blowing out the windows and doors, and shattering the whole of the counters and shelves, the stock in trade, consisting of guns, pistols, &c., being scattered through the streets, and the premises fired. The residence of the Rev. Mr. Creswell is connected with the shop, his drawing room being situate over it. The flooring was blown up, and his furniture demolished; fortunately, his family were at the time in a back room at dinner, and thus escaped personal violence, having been got out at the window without injury by the exertions of their neighbours. Ten lives were lost.

LONDON MEDICAL COLLEGE—ROW AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, it being the last day for registering medical students, a crowd of hot headed Esculapian tyros, who had allowed the other days of the three weeks to pass heedlessly ever their heads, rushed into the yard in the most tumultuous manner, and were forcing their way in such a the same riotous and disorderly fashion, when the door-keeper and some constables were called on to interfere, and to allow them to go up one at a time. Some of the young men submitted, but others losing patience rushed on with renewed violence. At last, seeing remonstrance useless, the constables were obliged to hammer their pestersome with their staves, in return for which the young men applied their metacarpal bones so zealously about the eyes and noses of the authorities, that two out of the five constables were speedily neutralized. A few of the young gentlemen, however, had their polls brought into resounding collision with the pavement, and were much sobered thereby. At last, after much work had been cut out for the apothecary and the tailor, order was restored, and the registering went on *more majorum*. Since then the director have added another day to the usual number, and it is said they propose to alter the old system in many other respects.

A HEROINE.—On the evening of the 20th October Madame Dampt, a tobacconist, at No. 134 Rue de Bac, Paris, fell asleep in her shop. A rogue took advantage of her somnolescence, entered, cut her key from the string by which it was attached to her side, opened the till in the counter, and had pocketed ten five-franc pieces, but dropped the eleventh, and by the noise roused the sleeper. She immediately discovered what had taken place, and seized the thief. A desperate struggle ensued; Madame Dampt would not relinquish her hold, though the villain threatened her life by drawing out a poniard; but at last she was laid senseless on the ground by a violent blow. In this state she was found by a person who came to the shop. The thief wore the uniform great-coat of the National Guards, and left behind him a foraging-cap, which fell off in the contest.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.—Last Tuesday night messengers arrived at the fire stations of the London establishment and West of England office, stating that a dreadful fire was raging in the direction of Islington or Holloway, and certainly, from the appearance of the sky, there was every reason to fear the most dreadful results. In a few minutes twelve of the London establishment engines, and also one belonging to the West of England, with upwards of sixty firemen, arrived in the supposed direction of the fire; but, after traversing Highgate, Hampstead, and other places, for about two hours, they were compelled to return, with no other information than that the supposed fire could have been nothing more than the *aurora borealis*, or northern lights, which will be visible several times during the present month. Most of the inhabitants of the abovenamed places were very much alarmed on the occasion.

EGGS VS THE OTTOMAN PORTE.—It is affirmed that some English capitalists have placed at the disposal of the Porte a sum of £2,000,000 sterling, to rebuild the quarter of Constantinople lately destroyed by fire. The Sultan, it is said, has in return for this service granted new privileges and exemptions in favor of English commerce, and especially the right to form on the European side of the Dardanelles, a depot of the manufactures and productions of Great Britain, which are to be imported free of all duty.

ARMS FOR SPAIN.—His Majesty's ship *Russell*, 74, under sailing orders, takes on board 1,000 stand of arms, proceeding to the north coast of Spain.—*Plymouth Gazette.*

It is intended to compliment the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, for his discharge of his official duties, with a public dinner, in the event of his lordship retiring from office. It is, however, not improbable that he may serve another year.—*Chronicle.*

PROVOST BLACKIE.—The inhabitants of Aberdeen have met and adopted resolutions for the erection of a statue or some other suitable memorial of gratitude to, and remembrance of, their late Lord Provost Blackie.

CURIOUSLY QUERTIONS.—Mr. Rice, of the Surrey Theatre, has given Mr. Neilson Lee, who has the direction of Sadler's Wells Theatre, notice of his intention to institute a prosecution against him. for having the song of "Jim Crow" sung on that stage, by Mr. Dunn, he, Mr. Rice, possessing the copyright. The question, if tried, will involve much curious matter, seeing that the song has been so generally appropriated, and also that the song had been sung by Mr. Webster long before Mr. Rice came to this country.

The borough of Knaresborough is taking steps to deliver itself from the disgrace of being mis-represented in Parliament by Messrs. Richards and Lawson. Mr. Rich and Sir William Ingilby are mentioned as candidates.—*Hull Observer.*

Monday the first increase of 1s. a day to the half-pay of the pursers of the Royal Navy was paid at the dock-yard to the great satisfaction of this deserving but hitherto neglected class of officers, who have been endeavouring for more than twelve years to accomplish this object, and are now indebted to a Liberal Administration for a boon which is universally admitted to be founded on justice.—*Devonshire Telegraph.*

It is said that the Russians have played Sultan Mahmoud a shabby trick, in restoring to him his fortress of Silistria in a very dilapidated condition, and stripped of every gun that was good for any thing.

The insurrection in Bosnia has been completely put down. Ali Fidauh Pacha, the chief insigator, has been captured and sent in chains to Constantinople.

The report of the death of Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, is not confirmed.

The Governor of Smyrna has been displaced for extortionate conduct.

The Turkish army in Kurdistan has defeated and dispersed the band of the rebel Revandoos Bey, and taken him prisoner. The Kurdish insurrection is therefore nearly at an end.

The plague was increasing at Constantinople, but its virulence was much less than usual.

There is a talk of an approaching war between Turkey and Persia, in consequence of some local aggressor on both sides.

The legislative chambers commence their session on the 17th of October. On the 18th, the Finance Minister presented his budget, which did not contain the promised reduction of taxes, and, as the minister confessed, was not so favorable as he could wish. He stated with regret, that the country was still suffering from the protraction of the Belgian negotiation, and the continuance of "an insurrection, as treasonable in its origin as it was scandalous in its consequences;" but that the era of economy and stability, though removed, was still certain. The domestic concerns of the country were in a flourishing condition. The expenditure is fixed at 44,617,013 florins. The sum of 530,000 florins is placed at the King's disposal for any unforeseen expenses that may occur in the year 1837.

The King's Speech contains nothing of importance.

The Extraordinary Diet, convened for deliberation on the controversy with France, held its first session on the 17th of October, at Berne. Nothing was done save the appointment of a committee to receive the instructions given by the several cantons to their deputies in the Diet, and report thereupon. The Diet adjourned, to meet again when the committee should be ready to report. A majority of the committee is said to be of the radical party, and disposed to be very "uppish" toward France.

The latest intelligence from Lisbon is of the 16th October. The new ministry were yet in office, but much embarrassed for want of Money, and not likely to sustain themselves much longer. They were trying to concoct a plan for changing the mode of elections, so as to make it conform with the newly adopted constitution. A decree has been issued appointing a special committee to investigate the causes of, and suggest a remedy for, the financial difficulties of the kingdom. The British fleet was still lying in the Tagus, with guns double shotted, and every thing ready for action, in case of need. A hostile feeling to England existed very largely among the people. There were rumors of Miguelite demonstrations in the Algarves.

Miscellaneous.

About twenty years ago the editor of a provincial journal was introduced by the tutor of —College into the combination-room. There were present some four or five of the most learned Professors in the University, besides several distinguished mathematicians and scholars. The discourse turned upon the leading article of the *Times*, when one of the professors (of law) said there was not a man in —— could write as well. "Yes," said one of the tutors, quoting Johnson, "Many men, many women, and many children." The conversation grew warm, when one of the party said, "Here is a gentleman present who is in the habit of writing for the public, let us refer it to him." Thus called upon, the editor pronounced it to be very much a matter of habit, but agreed to submit to the following test:—"Between himself and the ripe and good scholars present there could be no sort of comparison, but he would venture a bet, that, if they then turned to the task, he would produce in a short and given time, say an hour, more and better newspaper matter than any one of them." This occasioned some mirth, and it was proposed to select four or five for the contest. The professor of oriental languages pentested he could not attempt it; the professor of divinity declared he should not be able, under the circumstances, to write a line; and the editor was left the master of the field, when he thus explained:—"The fact is gentlemen, you would go to work by far too seriously; you would examine and weigh, select and reject—this you would deem not worth saying, and that you would consider too profound; while I should take my thoughts as they rise, and follow the current, content to hit the general level of my readers' ordinary understanding." Look into the leading articles of the journals, and you will find this mediocrity a little elevated. The subject is more fully treated, but carried forward from day to day—in a word, the cistern is emptied as it is filled, by the casual stream of events and observations, and thus the thirst of the multitude is slaked. This seems a low estimate, but, taken in its aggregate, a prodigious sum of information is thus diffused.

THE SCHOOLMASTER!—Why he is a miracle worker—a conjuror of intellect—a manufacturer of precocious talent—the artisan of the mind—a vendor of learning—a compounder of grammar, arithmetic, geometry, caligraphy, history and geography; a mender of manners, and conjuror of morals; a whipper of little boys, and the dread of larger ones; the liberal's jackall—the intolerant's terror—the orator's prompter—the overseer's fear—the churchwarden's antipathy—the poor man's friend—the rich man's checkmate—the nation's auditor—the corrector of abuses—and the "vade mecum" of the "march of intellect."—*The Professionals.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD AFTER AN ESCUTE.—I was returning through the Carrousel, when chance made me the spectator of a laughable scene. A body of these troops, honest, well intentioned countrymen, with very equivocal equipments, were still in the court of the palace. It would seem that one warrior had strayed outside the railings, where he was enjoying a famous gossip with some neighbours, whom he was paying for their cheer, by a narrative of the late campaign. A sergeant was summoning him back to his colours, but the love of good wine and a good gossip were too strong for discipline. The more dignified the sergeant became, the more refractory was his neighbour, until at last, the affair ended in a summons as formal as that which would be made to a place besieg-d. The answer was truly heroic, being rendered into the vernacular, "I won't." An old woman advanced from the crowd to reason with the sergeant, but she could get no further than "*Ecoutez, Mons. le Sergeant*"—for like all in authority, he was unreasonable and impatient when his power was called in question. He returned to the battalion, and tried to get a party to arrest the delinquent, but this was easier said than done. The troops evidently had no mind to disturb a neighbour who had just done the State good service, and who was now merely enjoying himself. The officer returned alone, and once more summoned the truant, if possible, more solemn than ever. By this time the mouth of the delinquent was too full to answer, and he just turned his back on the dignitary, by way of letting him see that his mind was made up. In the end, the soldier got the best of it, compelling the other to abandon the point.—*Cooper's Residence in France.*

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—We mentioned yesterday, the successful issue of a felonious attempt upon the vaults of the new bank at Utica. We find in the English papers, an account of one more vast in design, but not quite so fortunate in accomplishment.

The cholera had made its appearance at Naples, and caused great alarm. A band of 18 miscreants, taking advantage of the panic, made an attempt, on the night of September 28, to rob the bank, in which were deposited 28 millions of ducats in gold. Two of them secreted themselves in one of the court-yards of that building, during the day, and at night succeeded in opening the gates to their confederates, one of whom was a clerk in the bank, and reaching the vaults wherein the gold was deposited. The next day being Thursday, when the bank is always shut, gave the robbers hopes that they might remain concealed till night, and then make their escape with their booty. But the police had received information of their proceedings by one of their accomplices; all the issues were guarded by strong detachments of soldiers; gendarmes and police officers stole quietly along the corridors, and fell unexpectedly upon the thieves, at the moment they were forcing the last doors. Five only were, nevertheless, taken, the rest having effected their escape by a passage which was left unguarded. They were well provided with weapons of defence. The first of the police officers who laid hands on them shot himself, but thrown in their eyes. A conflict ensued, during which it was that the greater part of the robbers escaped. The plot was well laid. The accomplice had obtained leave to sleep within the establishment, under the pretence that he was liable to be arrested for debt if he went out before sunset.

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T. MARIOTTE, Deschambault } *Proprietors*
J. PERRAULT, Montreal, *Agent.*
Montreal, Nov. 28. 212.mf

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Sept. 2. 136.mf H. EPHRAIM.

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Montreal, Nov. 29, 1836. 212.3m.mf

EDUCATION, BOARD AND LODGING.

MR. DAWSON, Teacher of ENGLISH, ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and BOOK-KEEPING, at the COLLEGE of MONTREAL, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of that city, and its vicinity, that he intends opening an EVENING CLASS for those branches of education, on TUESDAY the 22d instant, at his lodgings, next door to Mr. COTE's Hotel, *Commissioners Square*. Hours of attendance from Seven to Nine o'clock. Mr. Dawson has accommodation for a few young Gentlemen as Boarders, whose education he would undertake to superintend. Mr. Dawson having been educated at one of the Scotch Universities, his Boarders, besides the opportunity of attending the public Schools of this city, would have the advantage of private assistance and instruction in most branches of a liberal education.

The strictest attention would be paid both by Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, to the health, comfort and morals of those entrusted to their care.

Nov. 21. 205.3w.mf

PROSPECTUS
OF
A HISTORY OF THE CANADAS,
FROM THE CONQUEST DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY.

THIS History will bring before the public eye, an impartial account of all affairs transacted in, or relating to these Colonies, Civil, Political, Ecclesiastica, tracing all the great measures and movements—which have exerted any material influence—to their agents and authors, with an estimate of the merits or demerits of all our public and leading men who may have acted a prominent part on the political stage, rigorously analysing the motives and views, personal or party, patriotic or selfish, which they shall appear to have been actuated, that as we may be enabled to distinguish, who have been the real friends of the country and the promoters of its prosperity, and who have sought their own ends and interests, at her expense and to her detriment. It will be the particular aim of the author—to unmask the true character, not only of Individuals, but of Parties that have made a conspicuous figure—to scan their principles and views—to calculate the influences or effects, good or bad, which they have severally produced—without fear or favor, in this, more especially, as the History approaches to the present eventful crisis.

This History, it is proposed, shall exhibit a connection, cotemporaneous events and transactions, in both Provinces, with such reference to the affairs of the Parent Country, of the United States, and of the sister Colonies, as may be necessary for their full elucidation.

But the main object of this undertaking is to exhibit the origin and progress of our present distractions—to deduce the connected series of them, from their first beginning, to their consummation in the present crisis, and by instituting a severe inquisition into the authors and causes of these distractions—to point out the proper remedial course to be followed, and to hold out a warning to all, who, either now or hereafter, may be placed in situations of public responsibility, of that retribution which faithful history has in store for them. This work, it is hoped, may not be without effect, in opening the eyes of the country, to the true character of public men and of political parties, to correct the false or partial estimates of the nature of successive Administrations, both at home and in the Colony; and to impress upon the press the imperative obligation of more strictly examining the characters and acts of many, in whom they have heretofore reposed a too implicit confidence—of acquiring a more perfect knowledge, than seems at present to possess of their true interests—and in fine, of acting in future, more independently of their leaders and mentors, than they have as yet ventured to.

The author being possessed of ample materials derived from the most authentic sources, and having himself placed beyond the reach of personal and party malice and persecution—from such he may think themselves aggrieved by the dominant language of truth and justice—is fully supported and animated in the strenuous prosecution of his design, by the persuasion, that the greatest service will be rendered to the interests of these Colonies, placed at such a distance from the watchful superintending eye of the supreme Government, by realising to the feeling sense of the actors in our political drama, the verdict of impartial history upon their character and merits, and the figure which they must make, not only in the eyes of posterity, but of their immediate cotemporaries throughout the world.

As it is the intention of the author to continue this Historical Repository, publishing its successive volumes at short intervals, he feels it a duty to advise all, who are now taking an active part in the politics of Upper and Lower Canada, whatever may be their personal rank or party influence, that his eye is upon them in all their movements; and he begs to apprise the great majority of our Patriots, Demagogues, Agitators, Cliquemen, Constitutionalists, Tories, Whigs, Radicals and High Churchmen, that their personal and private, as well party views and aims, are no secret to him—that he has been enabled to disentangle their real motives and designs, from all the perplexity of patriotic and plausible pretences in which they have rarely sought to involve and disguise them—and that they may expect in a short time to see their true image broadly reflected to the public eye in a capacious mirror, and thereby to receive the retribution which is meet.

The author has no doubt that the value, utility and importance of his work, more especially in the present crisis, will be duly appreciated by all the real friends of these Colonies, by all honest and disinterested men. He has long felt surprized that no one has yet conceived the plan of such a work, calculated, above all other means, if executed with power and with an inflexible regard to truth, to strike a wholesome terror into the factious and unprincipled, and to impose an awe and a restraint upon all, to whom are committed the interests of the community. Were public men to contemplate the certainty of having their reputation while they live—of standing forth to the public eye in their true colours, and of receiving the meed of their country's praise or condemnation, while they are acting their part upon the stage, it is obvious that such an impression must exercise a restraint over all their conduct as salutary as it would be powerful. Until history hold up her impartial mirror to the present the living generation—until she dispense eternal *pæanes* as well as *posthumous* fame, to the actors—until she impale alive the political pedants and knave, the pseudo-patriot, the cringing courtier—until she can pillory and gibbet the political felon while he is fresh from his plunder, from his treason—she will be, in a manner, impotent for the correction of evil. She comes too late, when she comes—to judge—to pronounce, after men have paid the debt of nature, and the "dull cold ear of death" is shut alike to censure and to flattery. Let her lift up her trumpet voice—let her hold forth the terrors of her power to the living—let them quail beneath her awful frowns. And then—"vice ashamed to hide her head," and "righteousness will crown, a regenerated land.

Montreal, Aug. 11, 1836. 116

FRESH OYSTERS.—Just received and for Sale, at the UNION COFFEE HOUSE *Place d'Armes.*
159 LOUIS PRIVAT.

PRINCIPE CIGARS.—30,000 of a very superior quality, just received and for sale at the UNION COFFEE HOUSE, *Place d'Armes.*

15,000 HAVANAH CIGARS, different brands.
159 LOUIS PRIVAT.

CIGARS.—50,000 PRINCIPE and other favourite Brands, selected by a connoisseur in New York, just received, and for Sale, in half, quarter, and eighth boxes, by
JOHN ORR.
165

FRESH OYSTERS, for Sale by the *Pint or Hundred*, at the OLD CHANTY opposite the *Recollet Church, Notre Dame Street.*
G. W. LEONARD.
159

RECEIVING by the Subscribers:—
500 barrels No. 1. ARICHAT HERRINGS.
BELLINGHAM & DUNLOP.
178
October 11.

VOL. II.

Morning C[illegible]

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1836.

We shall commence tomorrow with publishing only half a sheet on every alternate day of the week, Sunday excepted. The real value and interest of the paper will suffer no deterioration in consequence of this arrangement, as we shall so manage as to give our readers, one day with another, a greater quantity of general reading matter than they now receive.

After a trial, we are sure our readers will approve of this arrangement during the winter months, when, owing to [illegible] business, there is far less [illegible] saving it will enable us to [illegible] of paper, will be returned [illegible] shape of news and useful information.

A Bill to abolish the L[illegible] ture, was lately introduced [illegible] in the Assembly of Upper [illegible] with very summary treatment. It was, as has been properly said, "kicked out." It would be just as rational and natural, to boot and spur and incase in a coat of mail a child that could not walk, as to overload an infant country with all the paraphernalia sanctioned by custom, hereditary rights and distinctions, and artificial regulations, by which society is distinguished and modified in old nations, that date an independent existence hundreds of years back.

What is the law of primogeniture, but part and parcel of the system of a semi-barbarous age, when might constituted right! It trampled under foot natural justice [illegible] an unnatural order of thi[illegible] tained. Its abrogation [illegible] where it is necessary for t[illegible] certain ranks and orders, [illegible] tional pretensions, would [illegible] gradually and cautiously [illegible] country like Upper Canada [illegible] ence of privileged classes [illegible] prosperity, the law of prim[illegible] ther necessary nor desirable.

ADAM SMITH, in his enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, in speaking of the origin of the law of primogeniture, and of its pernicious influence in the present age, remarks:—

"Laws frequently continue in force long after the circumstances which first gave occasion to them, and which could alone render them reasonable, are no more. In the present state of Europe, the proprietor of a single acre of land is as perfectly secure of his possession, as the proprietor of 100,000. The right of primogeniture, however, still continues to be respected; and as of all institutions it is the fittest to support the pride of family distinctions, it is still likely to endure for many cent[illegible] rather respect, nothing can be [illegible] the real interest of a numer[illegible] right which, in order to enric[illegible] the rest of the children."

Our cotemporary, the *Herald*, [illegible] under its protection, as one [illegible] of the system of *castes* is so a[illegible] We formerly convicted this [illegible] ial foulness for certain pur[illegible] lism existing in Canada, the [illegible] detested, and no wonder primogeniture, a feudal off-shoot, is a favorite also. It says, indeed, that there is a "boundless field of argument" in favor of this law. Boundless it may be, for it can have no *natural* limits; and, judging from the tasks that accompanied the statement, it is as barren. Instead of entering upon this "boundless field," or exposing the shallowness of our cotemporary's remarks, we shall limit ourselves to one observation, that will at the same time account for the seeming evils that have followed the abolition of the law of primogeniture in old countries, and for the *Herald*'s [illegible] vocacy of it—and that is, [illegible] or the law derive their wei[illegible] pseed necessity of the existe[illegible] orders in a country.

The *Royal Standard* has th[illegible] marks on the Bill to amend [illegible] tion of Upper Canada:—

"In turning our attention to t[illegible] Reform Bill, upon the principles [illegible] have already expressed our favourable opinion; we find that they are based upon the Reform measure in England—the present qualification of freehold is left as it stood under the Constitutional Act, and the additional ones are the tenure of lands by location ticket or letter of license, and lands of the value of £20 per annum held by lease for twenty years, provided £5 per annum, part thereof, be expended for lands under cultivation—there is also a qualification under lands held for life—this is unnecessary, as it is a freehold, and we think the leasehold qualification should be confined to parties actually in the occupation, and that the wife's leasehold and location ticket should equally confer the vote with the husband's.

"The power of returning a member is extended to all towns not having fewer than a thousand inhabitants; this is too great an [illegible] will soon, if not now, give too [illegible] derance in the lower House to [illegible] interest who are already powerful [illegible] weight in the Upper, and in be[illegible] country, it should never be lo